

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

27 July 1976

Mr. Mortimer M. Caplin  
Chairman of the Board  
National Civil Service League  
917 15th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20005


Dear Mr. Caplin:

It is my great pleasure to nominate Dr. Edward W. Proctor for the National Civil Service League's Career Service Award.

As CIA's Deputy Director for Intelligence, Dr. Proctor had the key role in our government with regard to foreign intelligence analysis. He was the leader of those who produce the reports and assessments of events abroad which are vital to the nation's decision makers. The ever increasing demand for timely analyses in a rapidly changing atmosphere has been a challenge which Dr. Proctor has met with courage and unique ability. He has capped a career as a formidable intelligence analyst by becoming a master of the business of managing intelligence analysis and now serves on special assignment for me.

I nominate Dr. Edward W. Proctor with the sincere belief that his career accomplishments are deserving of the recognition which the League's Awards Program provides and that his selection would serve to strengthen the public service by highlighting the true value and contributions of the intelligence profession.

Sincerely,

  
George Bush  
Director

Enclosures



SUMMARY

Name, Title & Grade : Dr. Edward W. Proctor  
Intelligence Officer, EP-05

Business Address : Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D. C. 20505

Residence Address :

STATINTL

Education & Degree : Brown University, AB Economics  
AM Economics  
Harvard University, PhD Economics

Length of Service : 23 years

Date & Place of Birth: 30 December 1920, Providence, Rhode Island

Edward W. Proctor, who headed the CIA's Directorate of Intelligence until recently and now serves on special assignment for the Director of Central Intelligence, has fairly been described as our government's senior foreign intelligence analyst. This characterization reflected his responsibilities to manage that part of the Agency which produces the reports and assessments of events abroad and to be the ultimate responsible officer when the President, the National Security Council, or for that matter the Congress asked what was going on overseas.

Mr. Proctor began his Agency career in 1953 as an intelligence analyst in the Office of Research and Reports. In short order, he was assigned to increasingly responsible positions within ORR, spearheading the organization and management of several components, created to develop integrated intelligence analyses of the Soviet Union's strategic weapons program--a program which represented an increasing threat because of Russia's growing ability to apply rocket and space technology to the delivery of nuclear weapons.

In so doing, Mr. Proctor played a key role in the successful determination by the United States of the true state of Soviet strategic capabilities, thereby resolving the "missile gap" problem. More important, this hard-won knowledge of Russian strength became critically significant during the Cuban missile crisis when our leaders were forced to confront the Soviet Union with the possibility of a nuclear exchange.

In July 1965 Mr. Proctor was named as one of the select few senior intelligence officers who served on the Board of National Estimates. His tour on the Board, however, was brief. Within a year he was called to be Assistant Deputy Director for Intelligence and only five years later was elevated to be head of the Directorate.

To understand the significance of Mr. Proctor's achievements as "the DDI," it is important to note how much the intelligence profession has had to change since he assumed the role of Assistant Deputy Director. In the years since 1966, the sweep of international events has altered radically the intelligence needs of the U. S. Government and the demands placed upon the Intelligence Community. At CIA, though our concern with the military capabilities of the major Communist countries has not lessened, we have had to develop the capacity to provide intelligence support on a much wider range of equally complex problems.

To cope with this vastly increased demand for intelligence analyses, the Intelligence Directorate of CIA had to grow--not in size--but in sophistication. It had to expand its capabilities to answer the new questions the President and his senior advisors were asking, chiefly through the expanded and highly energized National Security Council Staff under the direction of Dr. Kissinger. It also had to meet an increasing demand from the Congress for sound and reliable analysis of the full range of foreign affairs with which that branch of government is also so deeply involved. It was in meeting these challenges, and in refashioning the Intelligence Directorate to meet its new responsibilities, that Mr. Proctor completed his career transition from being one of our most formidable intelligence analysts to becoming a master of the business of managing intelligence analysis and spurring the application of innovative techniques and methods to improve the quality of the intelligence product.

When one confronts the task of summing up the career of this exceptional civil servant and his significant contributions to the intelligence profession, two things come to mind. First is the managerial ability which he demonstrated in reorganizing and revitalizing the extremely complex institution he headed. As his distinguished predecessors showed, it takes a big man to run the Intelligence Directorate; but it took an even bigger one to change it.

Second, and perhaps ultimately more important, is the record of intellectual excellence and personal integrity which Ed Proctor has established in his 23 years of service with the Agency. In the hidden world of intelligence analysis, what matters most is rigorous mental effort, an ability to articulate one's findings with utmost clarity, and the courage to communicate them--even when the news is bad. Edward W. Proctor, by his success in these difficult arts, has established a new model for his fellow professionals.

Submitted by:

George Bush  
Director of Central Intelligence

STATINTL

NOMINATION STATEMENT OF DR. EDWARD W. PROCTOR  
FOR THE CAREER SERVICE AWARD

Early each morning, a special publication is hand carried to the White House. This document brings the President of the United States up to date on the latest events abroad and on the Intelligence Community's assessments of what these events mean for the United States.

Each morning the Secretaries of State, Defense, and Treasury, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a limited number of other senior officers find on their desks the National Intelligence Daily, a journal reporting the latest developments in foreign countries--political, economic, military, scientific--and their significance for our national security.

At each National Security Council meeting, the Director of Central Intelligence briefs the Council on the intelligence background of the situation it is considering.

These activities are the most visible and among the most vital products of CIA's Directorate of Intelligence. They typify the central role it plays in our national security apparatus, and the central role that Dr. Edward W. Proctor played as the man who until recently headed this Directorate.

Mr. Proctor has fairly been described as our government's senior foreign intelligence analyst. For--both as the manager of that part of the Agency which provides the end product of the intelligence business and as a highly regarded judge of international affairs in his own right--it was Ed Proctor who answered when the President, or the National Security Council, or for that matter the Congress asked what was going on overseas.

How long can the uneasy peace in the Middle East be maintained? What is the state of Brezhnev's health? What is happening to the Italian balance-of-payments? Is world oil consumption rising or falling? How strong are the Soviet ground forces in Eastern Europe? What is the present depth of the Suez Canal? How will world food supply and population balance off a decade hence? Who is who in the

STATINTL

Providing timely answers to such questions as these was the routine part of Mr. Proctor's job. To do it, he had to combine the skills of a corporate chieftain in managing a highly complex production organization and the capabilities of a university president in mastering the intellectual disciplines involved. But it is when some international crisis intrudes on this routine that the capabilities of a Deputy Director for Intelligence are truly tested. For it is in these situations--when the tension builds and the time is short--that he must show the mastery of his arcane profession and the courage of his convictions to say--to the Director of Central Intelligence or to the President himself: "I think this is what's going to happen."

It is because Mr. Proctor bore these responsibilities that he has been called the government's senior foreign intelligence analyst. It is because he has succeeded so eminently in carrying these burdens that he is nominated for this high honor.

Mr. Proctor was born on 30 December 1920 in Providence, Rhode Island. He married Lois Elaine Pollen of Philadelphia; they have two children, Suzanne and David.

In June 1942, Mr. Proctor received a BA in Economics with highest honors from Brown University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. After working a few months as a statistical clerk in the War Department, he entered the Army in late 1942 and served until he was discharged in 1945 as a Technical Sergeant.

He then completed an MA in Economics at Brown and continued on to Harvard, where he received a PhD in Economics. While working on his advanced degrees, he served as an Economics Instructor at Brown and a Teaching Fellow at Harvard. In 1950 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Economics at Penn State University where he taught economics and statistics until joining the Central Intelligence Agency in 1953.

Mr. Proctor began his Agency career as an intelligence analyst in the Office of Research and Reports. In short order, he was assigned to increasingly responsible positions within ORR, becoming a division chief, then Chief of the Guided Missile Task Force, and eventually Chief of the Military-Economic Research Area.

During the late 1950's and early 1960's he spearheaded the organization and management of several Agency components created to develop integrated intelligence analyses of the Soviet Union's strategic weapons program--a program which represented an increasing threat because of Russia's growing ability to apply rocket and space technology to the delivery of nuclear weapons.

More specifically, in 1960 Mr. Proctor was designated Chief of the Ad Hoc Task Force on the Production and Deployment of Soviet Long-Range Missiles. In undertaking this assignment, Mr. Proctor rapidly established program objectives, defined responsibilities within the Task Force, and developed an excellent esprit de corps. In the early days of its operation the Task Force was obliged to exploit, intensively and systematically, the very limited amount of information available and, in addition, was required to develop new analytical approaches to the questions at hand. This team research effort was carried out so successfully that its findings and, somewhat later, those of his Military-Economic Area analysts, became the underlying research documents for the National Intelligence Estimates on Soviet long-range attack capabilities.

In so doing, Mr. Proctor played a key role in the successful determination by the United States of the true state of Soviet strategic missile forces, thereby finally resolving the "missile gap" problem. As a consequence, during the "Cuban missile crisis" of 1962 these estimates of Soviet strength provided a firm underpinning for the confidence with which the United States was able to confront the USSR.

In July 1965 Mr. Proctor was named as one of the select few senior intelligence officers who served on the Board of National Estimates. Here he was responsible for the most important question of them all, the assessment of Soviet strategic strength. His tour on the Board, however, was brief. Within a year he was called to be Assistant Deputy Director for Intelligence and only five years later was elevated to be head of the Directorate.

To understand the significance of Mr. Proctor's achievements as "the DDI," it is important to note how much the intelligence profession had to change after he assumed the role of Assistant Deputy Director. In the years since 1966, the sweep of international events has altered radically the intelligence needs of the U. S. Government and the demands placed upon the Intelligence Community. At CIA, though our concern with the military capabilities of the major Communist countries has not lessened, we have had to develop the capacity to provide intelligence support on a much wider range of equally complex problems. To name but a few, these have included the war in Indochina, the intense political--and periodically military--conflict in the Mid-East, the historic changes taking place in international finance, the growing tension over oil and other precious resources, and the emergence of the so-called "third world" nations as a power with which the U. S. must contend.

To cope with this vastly increased demand for intelligence analyses, the Intelligence Directorate of CIA had to grow--not in size--but in sophistication. It had to expand its capabilities to answer the new questions the President and his senior advisors were asking, chiefly through the expanded and highly energized National Security Council Staff under the direction of Dr. Kissinger. It was in meeting this challenge, refashioning the Intelligence Directorate to meet its new responsibilities, that Mr. Proctor demonstrated his mastery of the business of managing intelligence analysis.

The task required the hiring and cultivation of exceptionally capable personnel. It demanded reorganization of some of the established Offices of the Intelligence Directorate and the creation of new ones. Most of all, it required the supervisory skills and personal example to force the Directorate's corps of intelligence analysts into thinking in new ways about new problems.

This revolution is still being accomplished, but the monuments to Mr. Proctor's leadership are evident. A new Office of Political Research has been found to provide long-range insight into the foreign policy problems the U. S. will have to confront in the years ahead. A Strategic Evaluation Center has been established in the Directorate's military intelligence office to bring a new focus to bear on the increasingly complex balance of forces between East and West in an era of strategic arms negotiations and balanced force reductions.

Throughout every office of the Intelligence Directorate, Mr. Proctor nurtured the development of more sophisticated analytical techniques, borrowing new methods developed in the academic world and harnessing the power of the computer to thinking about international affairs. For example, in the Offices of Current Intelligence and Economic Research, staffs were created whose chief function is to insure that analysts are trained to use the latest techniques of data interpretation, statistical manipulation, model building and analytical methodology.

For many years, one of the most severe limitations on an analyst's capacity has been his inability--because of a lack of time and space--to make use of all the reference material that could be brought to bear on solving an intelligence problem. Today, because of Mr. Proctor's efforts, the Agency is engaged in a bold effort to make the complete range of intelligence information relevant to an analyst's work available to him--at his desk--instantaneously. The project is in its early stages and, as no one in the information-handling world--in or out of government--has attempted an undertaking of this complexity, it is not

certain that it will succeed. It is no surprise to those who know him, however, that a project requiring such imagination and a commitment to excellence should have been initiated under the leadership of Mr. Proctor.

When one confronts the task of summing up the career of this exceptional civil servant--a career that is now leading to even more impressive achievements--two things leap to mind. First is the managerial ability which he demonstrated in reorganizing and revitalizing the extremely complex institution he headed. As his distinguished predecessors showed, it takes a big man to run the Intelligence Directorate; but it took an even bigger one to change it.

Second, and perhaps ultimately more important, is the record of intellectual excellence and personal integrity which Ed Proctor has established in his 23 years of service with the Agency. In the hidden world of intelligence analysis, what matters most is rigorous mental effort, an ability to articulate one's findings with utmost clarity, and the courage to communicate them--even when the news is bad. Edward W. Proctor, by his success in these difficult arts, has established a new model for his fellow professionals.



NCSL  
AWARD PROGRAM COORDINATOR  
RITA DEAN  
737-5850

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National Civil Service League  
Career Service Award

<u>Year Award Granted</u>	<u>Agency Nominations</u>	<u>Agency Award Winners</u>
1958	none	
1960	Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr.	Winner of Award
1961	Sherman Kent	Winner of Award
1962	Herbert Scoville, Jr	---
1963	Arthur C. Lundahl	Winner of Award
1964	James S. Lay, Jr.	Winner of Award
1965	Richard M. Helms	Winner of Award
1966	R. Jack Smith	---
1967	R. Jack Smith	---
1968	Col. L. K. White	---
1969	Col. L. K. White	Winner of Award
1970	Lawrence R. Houston	Winner of Award
1971	R. Jack Smith	Winner of Award
1972	Thomas H. Karamessines	Winner of Award
1973	Carl E. Duckett	---
1974	Carl E. Duckett	Winner of Award
1975	Edward W. Proctor	---
1976	Edward W. Proctor	---

Extra copies  
of  
1976 Ed Proctor  
nomination.

## **22nd CAREER SERVICE AWARDS PROGRAM**

### **Profiles in Quality 1976**

**Presentation Ceremony**

**Tuesday, November 16, 1976**

**6:00 p.m.**

**Smithsonian Institution Museum of  
Natural History Auditorium**

**Reception in Rotunda**



**NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE  
917 15th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005**

*"There is a debt of service due from every man to his country, proportioned to the bounties which nature and fortune have measured unto him."*

THOMAS JEFFERSON

The ideal of public service so eloquently expressed by Thomas Jefferson is a vibrant echo of the democratic heritage, repeated again and again in the dialogue of the ages. It is an ideal which comes closest to reality when civilizations rise to their highest achievements.

The National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards program celebrates this ideal by honoring excellence in public service. What better way, than by recognizing the achievements of the men and women who serve? What better way to indicate public appreciation, to stimulate the best of the nation's youth to aspire to a government career?

The National Civil Service League is a non-partisan, non-profit, citizen organization established in 1881 to promote the merit system in public employment.

## **How Awardees Are Chosen . . .**

Every year for more than twenty years, heads of Federal agencies have been asked to nominate outstanding career employees for the awards. The nominations are impressive and well-documented. The field is wide open: scientists, administrators, astronauts, or any other profession may be chosen; there are no prerequisites relating to position, age, sex, race or anything else. Competition is keen; and selection often difficult.

The Board of Directors of the National Civil Service League appoints a Special Awards Committee. As nearly as possible, the Committee is so constituted as to be a "jury of one's peers". The Committee decides, and the Board of Directors approves.

## **Special Achievement Award . . .**

The nominee must have made some special achievement or produced work bearing his or her personal mark — work which has brought credit to the agency and to the public service. Exceptional contributions — even in early years of service — will be considered.

Special accomplishment can be measured in a number of ways. It can include a single achievement; a series of successful projects; or one project continued over a period of years.

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The nominee must have a record of integrity and devotion to the principles of public service.

As in the Career Service Awards category, the nominee must have a record of exceptional efficiency, sustained superior performance, and accomplishment.

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## Career Service Award Winners



**RUTH MARGARET DAVIS** is the director of the Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology of the National Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, a post she has held since 1970. Dr. Davis' 23-year federal career has been marked by numerous and outstanding achievements that have benefitted the government and the nation in the areas of national security, health care delivery, and science and technology applied to efficiency in government operations. In her present role she has used federal and industry resources to create guidelines for effective use of computers. She also had a major part in framing legislation to protect individual privacy.

**IRENE K. FISCHER** is supervisory research geodesist at the Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center. Dr. Fischer is internationally recognized for her leadership in geodetic research on the size and shape of the Earth and related topics. Her more than 100 publications in domestic and foreign technical journals are internationally acclaimed, as were her appearances at more than 50 scientific conferences. Her work characteristically deals with "firsts." She designed the first operational world datum; the first continental geoid map of North America, Australia and South America, and introduced new concepts and techniques into practical American geodesy.



**DANIEL M. FRIEDMAN** is first deputy solicitor general. Through more than 30 years of public service — broken only by absence for three and one-half years in the Army during World War II, Mr. Friedman has made outstanding and increasingly important contributions to the handling of government litigation. For the past 17 years he has been in the solicitor general's office where he has had increasing responsibility for handling government cases before the Supreme Court. He has argued some 75 cases before the Supreme Court and has written and revised the briefs in several hundred. Many of these were among the most important cases the court decided in recent years.

**RICHARD R. HITE** is deputy assistant secretary—Management in the Department of the Interior. During the last six years he has efficiently and effectively performed or assisted in the direction of a wide variety of management support and service programs. This was a period of dramatic change and challenge due to public and private concern with energy supply and conservation, natural resource development, and environmental protection. In addition, during 1975 and 1976, he contributed to the nation's bicentennial celebration by serving as coordinator of the Interagency Bicentennial Task Force for the Washington Metropolitan Area.







**ROBERT F. KELLER** is deputy comptroller general of the U.S. The 41-year career of Mr. Keller is an outstanding example of career growth and achievements in the federal service, from his entry in GSA in 1935 as a GS-3 clerk to his appointment in 1969 to his 15-year term as deputy comptroller general. For many years he has been intimately involved in working with the Congress in the development of legislation affecting the financial management and operations of the government. His efforts have achieved improved economy, efficiency, and fiscal integrity of federal programs. Over the years he has worked with and testified before various committees on legislative proposals.

**CHRISTOPHER C. KRAFT, JR.** is director of the Johnson Space Center in Houston. Since 1972 he has had responsibility for the management of manned space flight programs. His most recent accomplishments can be measured by the success of the Apollo Soyuz Test Project, a significant venture in space cooperation with the Soviet Union. In his early career Dr. Kraft was noted for his outstanding contributions to the field of airplane research, particularly in the areas of basic stability and control, and automatic control. Dr. Kraft was assigned to Project Mercury as one of the original members of the Space Task Force. This small group developed the basic patterns and began our manned space program.



**JOHN R. MCGUIRE** is chief of the U.S. Forest Service. This job gives him leadership responsibility for the management and protection of one-third of the nation's land. His careful planning made it possible to balance national needs against resource capabilities. He developed the current Forest Service objectives which blend traditional resource management with the improvement of rural and community environmental quality, the welfare of disadvantaged people, and the development of forestry throughout the world. Perhaps his greatest contribution has been his fostering of legislation which authorizes a broad-based assessment of the nation's forest related development and use.

**WILLIAM B. MORRISON** is regional commissioner, PBS, General Services Administration. Through the years he has been responsible for building design programs which varied from repair and improvement projects to major conversions and extensions and from small structures such as district offices to multi-million dollar federal buildings. As commissioner of the Public Buildings Service, he directs and coordinates all related programs of the GSA in a six-state area. His work includes the direction of activities ranging from design and construction to appraisal, acquisition and disposal of real property. The federal inventory under his direction now totals 240 structures.





IRVING WENDER is director of the Pittsburgh Energy Research Center, ERDA. Dr. Wender has full control of all research and developmental programs of the center. He is responsible for the selection, training, and direction of the staff of more than 350 people and the preparation of budget justifications. Dr. Wender has orchestrated the move of the center to its present position as the largest and most productive fossil energy research and development center in the United States. He is the co-developer of the COSTEAM process which liquefies coal. Under his direction the SYNTHANE process for the conversion of coal to pipeline gas came to fruition.

ODELL W. VAUGHN, deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration knows well the problems of the veterans to whom he has devoted his career. During World War II he lost both legs as a result of combat wounds sustained while trying to rescue a comrade lying wounded in a mine field. He holds the Silver Star, the Croix de Guerre and the Purple Heart. His personal involvement in employment of disabled veterans and other handicapped persons is recognized within the agency and by other organizations. His effectiveness in coordinating the imagination and resourcefulness of a highly competent central office staff and his work on legislation all contributed to his record achievements in the VA.



### Special Achievement Award Winners . . .

CHARLES F. HALL is project manager for NASA's Pioneer Project. His personal involvement in every aspect of the program has established a philosophy which led to the success of the mission. The spacecraft and mission design directly reflect decisions by him which made possible maximum achievement at minimum cost. Pioneer spacecraft have been providing continuous data on the solar wind, energetic particles, and magnetic and electric fields which have greatly enhanced man's understanding of the solar processes, the interplanetary medium, and the effects of solar activity on the Earth. The success of the project can be attributed in a great part to his extraordinary skill and performance.





**MICHAEL COLLINS** is the director of the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. He is perhaps best known for being America's third man to "walk in space." He served as command module pilot during the historic Apollo 11 flight which was mankind's first trip to the Moon. He was selected in 1971 to be the director of the new museum and has put his personal mark on it. His production orientation insured that the building was constructed frugally and on schedule. His hand-picked team provided the necessary skills to operate effectively once the museum was opened. His compassion insured special programs for handicapped visitors.

**STANLEY SPORKIN** is the director of the Division of Enforcement of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Under his leadership the Commission's enforcement program has been recognized as one of the most effective of any government agency. Mr. Sporkin devised methods, unique to government, by which full disclosure could be made to investors at minimal cost to taxpayers and by which the investing public could be protected. He has been acclaimed in both public and private sectors for his outstanding work in the Commission's management fraud program. He is an active participant in numerous professional associations interested in the work of the Commission.



### Program of The National Civil Service League . . .

1. **DEMAND AND OBTAIN** a thorough investigation of alleged federal merit system abuses, and their correction by legislative or administrative action, as appropriate.
2. **PROMOTE AND SUPPORT** high standards of ethics and professional conduct in government service.
3. **MODERNIZE** civil service systems at state and local levels.
4. **ARTICULATE** aspirations of career government employees for excellence, personal growth, and service to the nation.
5. **REPRESENT** a non-partisan view of issues which impact on the quality of government service.
6. **INVOLVE** career civil servants and the public in establishing a climate of trust in government institutions.
7. **SPONSOR AND PROMOTE** a comprehensive study of the federal service similar to that of the second Hoover Commission.
8. **EXPAND AND DIVERSIFY** the program of continuing education for state and local employees.

## **Supporters and Sponsors of The National Civil Service League**

Our thanks especially to the Howard Johnson Foundation  
and the Norton Simon, Inc. Foundation

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The League also wishes to acknowledge, with thanks, the hospitality of the  
Smithsonian Institution in providing the auditorium and reception area for  
the Awards ceremony.

## Listing of All Former Awardees 1955 through 1975

### 1955

Edna M. Adkins  
Herbert E. Angel  
Andrew Barr  
U. E. Baughman  
Samuel A. Block  
Don S. Burrows  
Lester Jay Conkling  
Warren B. Irons  
Roger W. Jones  
Samuel R. Sapirie

### 1956

Richard T. Cotton  
James E. Dodson  
Dennis A. Fitzgerald  
William T. Heffelfinger  
Ezra Kotcher  
Helen K. MacKintosh  
William F. McCandless  
John Charles Niedermair  
Clifford W. Seibel  
Leon L. Wheelless

### 1957

Dan B. Dyer  
John Fanning  
Harold A. Fidler  
Henry J. Holtzclaw  
Schuyler Lowe  
George P. Larrick  
John W. Macy, Jr.  
Lawrence J. Powers  
William M. Roundtree  
Roy D. Schlegel

### 1958

Harry J. Anslinger  
Robert M. Ball  
William D. Carey  
Ewan Clague  
Hugh L. Dryden  
John M. Ide  
Richard E. McArdle  
Livingston T. Merchant  
Rufus E. Miles, Jr.  
James O. Riley  
Marjorie Whiteman

### 1959

Lyle T. Alexander  
John B. Barnwell  
James C. Evans  
William F. Finan  
Lyle S. Garlock  
Paul W. McDaniel  
Richard A. Weiss  
Conrad L. Wirth

### 1960

Allen V. Astin  
Judson D. DeRamus  
Ethel B. Dietrich  
Edwin L. Kilby  
Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr.  
Eugene S. Love  
Franklin K. Pitman  
Alvin J. Roseman  
William F. Schaub

### 1961

Manual F. Cohen  
Max Golden  
Clara B. Gonzales  
Fay H. Hunter  
John D. Jernegan  
Sherman Kent  
Robert M. Macy  
Ralph S. Roberts  
Ralph G. H. Siu  
Harry Wexler

### 1962

Howard B. Andervont  
David V. Auld  
Ross A. Eckler  
William H. Godel  
Wayne C. Grover  
Bertrand M. Harding  
Phillip S. Hughes  
Abe Silverstein  
Leo R. Werts  
Frances E. Willis

### 1963

Graeme C. Bannerman  
Hewlett R. Bishop  
August C. Hahn  
Gregory Hartman  
Arthur C. Lundahl  
Nicholas J. Organovic  
Hildrus A. Poindexter  
James J. Rowley  
Frank A. Taylor  
William H. Weathersby

### 1964

John O. Crow  
Smith J. DeFrance  
William J. Driver  
U. Alexis Johnson  
James S. Lay, Jr.  
Phillip A. Loomis, Jr.  
Robert V. Murray  
Lewis G. Schmidt  
F. Joachim Weyl  
B. Frank White

### 1965

Alan L. Dean  
Richard M. Helms  
George Jaszi  
Homer E. Newell  
Leonard Niederlehner  
Carl H. Schwartz, Jr.  
Robert C. Strong  
Walter E. Washington  
Artemus E. Weatherbee  
C. Tyler Wood

### 1966

Oscar Bakke  
F. Stewart Brown  
William O. Hall  
Dwight A. Ink  
Paul H. Riley  
Joseph J. Sisco  
Charlotte Moore Sitterly  
Bernard Strassburg  
Mary E. Switzer  
Ellis H. Veatch

1967

Philip N. Brownstein  
Horace D. Godfrey  
Arthur E. Hess  
Donald G. MacDonald  
William H. Smith  
O. Glenn Stahl  
David D. Thomas  
Floyd LaVerne Thompson  
Barbara McClure White  
Marjorie J. Williams

1968

Brent Ashabranner  
Lewis M. Branscomb  
Edward P. Cliff  
Samuel M. Cohn  
J. William Doolittle  
James F. Kelly  
Alexander D. Langmuir  
Ellsworth H. Morse, Jr.  
Milton Shaw  
Arbon W. Stratton

1969

Edward J. Bloch  
John K. Carlock  
Millard Cass  
Kurt H. DeBus  
Marshall Green  
Raymond A. Ioanes  
Irving J. Lewis  
Joseph J. Liebling  
George S. Moore  
Lawrence K. White ✓

1970

Vernon D. Acree  
Beatrice Aitchison  
Neil A. Armstrong  
Ned D. Bayley  
Henry Geller  
Phillip C. Habib  
Lawrence R. Houston ✓  
Alan M. Lovelace  
Henry L. Newman  
William J. Page, Jr.  
William B. Ross

1971

Charles M. Bailey  
James Bruce Cardwell  
David Dunlop Newson  
John E. Reinhardt  
Wilfred H. Rommel

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